

	430 Kharia	430 Kharia	430 Kharia
430	01 p ⁰¹	15 g [glottal stop] ⁶¹ (allo,restricted,neutral)	(free)
430	02 p-aspirated ⁰² [f] ⁶⁰ (free)	16 g-breathy voice	29 r-flap-retroflex ⁰⁶
430	03 b [b-unreleased-postglottalized] ^{03 61} (allo,restricted)	17 t/s-hacek ⁰¹	31 h-voice ⁰⁷
430	04 b-breathy voice	18 t/s-hacek-aspirated ⁰²	
430	05 t ⁰¹ [t-interdental] (free)	19 d/z-hacek [j-unreleased-postglottalized] ^{03 61} (allo,restricted)	51 i [iota] ^{68 71}
430	06 t-aspirated ⁰²	20 d/z-hacek-breathy voice	52 i-nasalized
430	07 d	21 s	53 e [epsilon] ^{68 72} (allo,restricted)
430	08 d-breathy voice	22 m [m-syllabic] ⁶³	54 epsilon-nasalized
430	09 t-retroflex ^{01 04}	23 n [n-dental] ⁶⁵ [n-syllabic] ⁶³ [r-flap-retroflex-nasalized] ⁶⁵	55 a [schwa] ⁶⁹ (allo,free,restricted)
430	10 t-retroflex-aspirated ⁰²	(free)	56 a-nasalized
430	11 d-retroflex ⁰⁴ [d-retroflex-unreleased-postglottalized] ^{03 61} (allo,restricted) [d-unreleased-postglottalized] ⁶¹ (free)	[n-retroflex] ⁶⁵ (allo,restricted)	57 u [upsilon] ^{68 71}
430	12 d-retroflex-breathy voice [r-flap-retroflex-breathy voice] ⁶² (free,restricted)	25 n-palatal [n-palatal-syllabic] ⁶³	58 u-nasalized
430	13 k ⁰¹	26 en ^g [eng-prevelar] ⁶⁶ [eng-syllabic] ⁶³	59 o [o-open] ^{68 72}
430	14 k-aspirated ⁰²	27 l [l-syllabic] ⁶³ [l-velarized] ⁶⁴ [l-retroflex] ⁶⁴	60 o-nasalized
		28 r-flap ⁰⁵ [r-trill] ⁶⁷	61 yod [epsilon-glide] ⁷⁰
			62 w [o-open-glide] ⁷⁰

430 \$a Kharia \$b Duh \$d Munda \$e NE India (Bihar) \$f 160,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g John Crothers (review)

430 \$a Bilingiri, Hemmige Shriniwasarangachar \$b 1965 \$c Kharia \$g Poona: Deccan College

430 \$a Pinnow, Heinz-Juergen \$b 1959 \$c Versuch einer Historischen Lautlehre der Kharia-Sprache \$g O. Harrassowitz: Wiesbaden

430 \$a ACCENT \$A There is obviously no contrast in accent patterns, since neither source mentions stress or accent. But vowel length patterns form a type of word prosody, the penult syllable being generally lengthened, under several conditions, and open final syllables being always lengthened. (p.2) (See note on vowel length.) [JHC]

430 \$a LONG VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A Vowels are longest in monosyllables, and almost as long (1) finally, (2) (C)VC_CV(C), (3) (C)_CV. (But /i, u/ followed respectively by /yod, w/ are not long.) Before stop plus consonant or word boundary they are shortest, and they are short in all other environments. (p.1ff)

430 \$a NASAL VOWEL PROSODY \$A "Nasalization...occurs with all vowels except /e/. In certain environments its 'scope' is not restricted to the particular vowel with which it occurs. It 'spreads' itself to the following vowel even if there is an intervening /yod, w, h/. It also nasalizes the following /yod, w/." (p.18)

430 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial C: all but /eng, r-flap-retroflex, w/ \$A final C: all but /t-aspirated, d/ (Pinnow says all the aspirates, including breathy voice stops, are absent finally.)

430 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C) \$A initial CC: these occur only in word-medial CCC groups. Examples have nasal + homorganic stop + liquid or /yod/, or stop + nasal + homorganic stop. (p.33)

430 01 \$A The voiceless unaspirated stops and affricates are "fairly tense. Before juncture or consonant they have a vocalic release." (p.4)

430 02 \$A The voiceless aspirated obstruents have a vocalic release before consonants. Before juncture all of them except /t/s-hacek-aspirated/...have a slightly affricated allophone." (p.5)

430 03 \$A Between a nasalized vowel and a consonant or juncture [b-unreleased-postglottalized], [d-retroflex-unreleased-postglottalized], and [j-unreleased-postglottalized] set "in addition to the glottalization, a strong nasal tinge..., especially so if the nasalized vowel is preceded by a nasal." These phones are usually unreleased. "However, before juncture [they may have] rarely a homorganic nasal release." (p.7f)

430 04 \$A /t-retroflex/ and /d-retroflex/ are described as "retroflex postalveolar." (p.5, 8)

430 05 \$A /r-flap/ is "trilled rarely." (p.12)

430 06 \$A /r-flap-retroflex/ is "articulated at a point further back than the retroflex stops." (p.12)

430 07 \$A /h-voice/ is "weakly voiced." (p.10)

430 60 \$A /p-aspirated/ rarely becomes [f] in all positions. (p.6)

430 61 \$A Word finally /b, d-retroflex, d/z-hacek/ become weakly voiced and postglottalized ("abruptly cut off by a glottal constriction") and usually unreleased. (Pinnow says they are unreleased, lax, and voiceless, with simultaneous or preceding [glottal stop].) /g/ becomes [glottal stop]. The same allophones occur before consonant, and /d-retroflex/ has a dental free variant before /t/. In this position none of the plain voiced stop series normally occur, but there are a few exceptional items with the plain voiced stops, a fact we handle here with the term "restricted contrast." (p.14, 18)

430 62 \$A /d-retroflex-breathy voice/ varies freely with [r-flap-retroflex-breathy voice] before a consonant, while only the former occurs word-initially and only the latter occurs word-finally. The occurrence of both /d-retroflex-breathy voice/ and [r-flap-retroflex-breathy voice] after consonant in one item each prompts Bilingiri to set up the flap as a minor phoneme. (p.13)

430 63 \$A The nasals are syllabic between consonants, and finally and before /h-voice/. (Interpreted by Bilingiri as "long" in the first case, "syllabic" in the second.) (p.10) /l/ is syllabic in the first environment. (p.11)

430 64 \$A /l/ is velarized between /u, o/ and word boundary; it is retroflex before retroflex stops. (p.11)

430 65 \$A /n/ is dental before dentals, retroflex before retroflex stops, and freely retroflex before palatals. Rarely a nasalized retroflex flap occurs between vowels. (p.10) [n-retroflex] is found finally in one word (a loan?).

430 66 \$A /eng/ is fronted between /i/ and word boundary. (p.11)

430 67 \$A /r-flap/ is rarely trilled. (p.12)

430 68 \$A /i, u, o/ are lowered in positions where they are short. Before CC both [e] and [epsilon] occur, in all other short environments only [epsilon]. (p.1ff, p.16f) (Pinnow mentions a similar relationship for [o] and [o-open].)

430 69 \$A /a/ is raised to [schwa] in all short environments, and varies freely with it before a glide plus C or word boundary. However before final (C)C (except the postglottalized stops and the glides) and before CV where this is a short environment [a] and [schwa] contrast. (p.1ff, p.16f)

430 70 \$A The glides are lowered between a vowel and following consonant or word boundary. (p.12)

430 71 \$A Pinnow gives the environment for [iota, upsilon] as "before nasal." He also gives [i-trema] as allophone of /i/ between retroflex and [glottal stop].

430 72 \$A Pinnow gives closed syllable (or presence of the lowered allophone nearby) as environment for the lowered allophones of /e, o/.